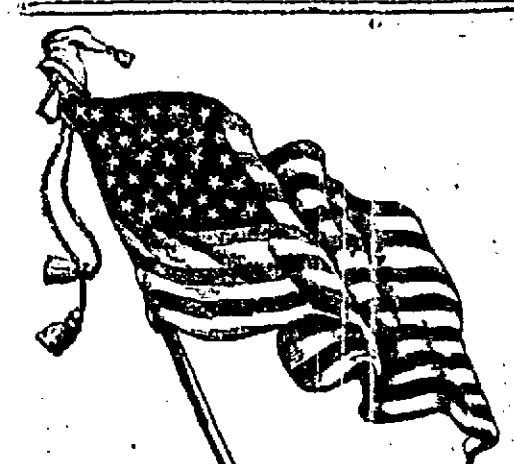


City of Janesville. Monday Evening, Nov. 10, 1862. Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet— Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Removal of McClellan.

The president has at last removed Gen. McClellan, and appointed Gen. Burnside in his place. The true friends of the country will rejoice. McClellan is responsible for the fall of Harper's Ferry, the escape of the rebel army at Antietam, and the safe retreat of Lee to Gordonsville or Richmond. He has so delayed the Union army in Virginia that it is feared little can be done this season. Winter quarters are near, and the situation in Virginia is about the same that it was one year ago. For the whole of this McClellan is responsible. The president gave him almost unlimited control over the armies in Virginia, and has treated him with great patience under his repeated failures. It is understood that Halleck and Stanton were in favor of his removal six weeks ago, but Mr. Lincoln waited, hoping he would do something to redeem himself. But it was of no avail, he did nothing but wait and keep others back. Thank God the country is delivered from this incubus; we may now hope that something will be done to save us from the ruin which is well nigh upon the country.

The Harper's Ferry Surrender.

The report of the testimony before the commission to inquire into the causes of the surrender of Harper's Ferry is published. The blame falls on Col. Miles and Ford, and Gen. McClellan. Miles has paid the penalty of his treachery, as it is believed he was shot by one of his own men. Some thing more than a dismissal from the army should be the punishment of Ford. An example ought to be made of the fools and cowards who push their way into responsible positions in the army. Gen. Wool knew these men, and is censurable for giving them the command of so important a position.

Gen. McClellan, it appears, is guilty of culpable delay in relieving the beleaguered forces at Harper's Ferry, and generally for his slow movements against the enemy in Maryland; and this is proved by the testimony of Gen. Halleck. Will the administration longer delay McClellan's removal, so long demanded by the best interests of the country, because he is the favorite of a political party? We shall see.

P. S.—Since the above was written, news has been received of the removal of Gen. McClellan. Old Abe begins to move, and we trust there will be a general scattering among the incapables who have surrounded and thwarted him ever since the rebellion began. If he wants to try his hand on a republican general who has not done his duty, to make the matter even politically, we think it might be done. If rumors are true, Gen. Curtis needs a little attention.

Cruel Treatment of Col. O'Connor by the Rebels.

The Dryden News, published in Tompkins county, New York, contains a letter from D. C. McGregor, who was wounded in the same engagement in which Col. O'Connor was killed. Among other incidents on the battlefield, he relates the following: "Col. O'Connor, of the 2d Wisconsin, laid on the ground, almost dead from a wound in the bowels, when a lieutenant of the rebel army stepped up and took hold of the colonel's arm, and said, 'Give me your Yankee boots, I want those boots,' and pulled them off. It hurt the colonel so he screamed that they might spare his life; but the lieutenant paid no attention to him, and pulled both his boots off. He said he would have to pay \$15 for such boots in Richmond, and it was clear gain to have the chance to wear a damned Yankee Colonel's boots."

These are our "southern brethren"

THE FARM MORTGAGE QUESTION.—The Home League says that there are 6000 farm mortgagors who have united in a secret league in this state to resist the collection of the so-called indebtedness which amounts in the aggregate to \$10,000,000, with annual interest at the rate of \$400,000 per annum. Working silently, it says the organization has been able to control some of the highest and most important offices in the state. It claims that there are few "innocent purchasers" but that most of the mortgages were purchased at from 20 to 50 per cent., and that not more than half the mortgages is represented by any completed line of road.

THE 22d WISCONSIN REGIMENT.—The letter from R. P. Young, from which we extract the election returns, says—"We (22d regiment) have changed from one brigade to another, which is the reason we came here. We are with the 19th Michigan, 116th Illinois, and one other regiment, but I do not know who they are although they are not more than ten rods from our camp. While Tompkins is a first lieutenant in the 19th Michigan, and looks tough and hearty. The 23d Wisconsin passed us Saturday. I saw some old friends, among them Jack Howe, of fighting notoriety. They have gone thirteen miles beyond Lexington to guard a railroad or something else."

Dr. Astell, surgeon of the 23d Wisconsin regiment, died in Kentucky a few days since.

NICHOLSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7, 1862.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Not knowing as you have any correspondent in the 23d regiment, and knowing that some of your readers have friends in the same, I have taken the liberty to send you a short communication for the Gazette.

I cannot give you a full history of our movements, and in fact I do not consider it necessary. Yesterday morning we left our encampment, four miles above Lexington, and marched to this place, thirteen miles south of Lexington, at the terminus of the Kentucky Central railroad. When we were fairly formed in line and ordered to rest until the rest of our brigade were ready, (consisting of the 83d and 96th Ohio), we were suddenly electrified by the appearance among us of about thirty of the 22d Wisconsin regiment. We were not aware of their being near us. Judge of the warm reception which we gave them. Col. Uley, of the 22d, soon came up with the field officers of his regiment. The greeting between them and the officers of the 23d was one long to be remembered. We were now ordered forward. Col. Uley and officers accompanied us nearly two miles, where we found the band of the 22d, which greeted us with fine music. In return we sent up cheer upon cheer. We were forced to leave them, all regretting that we must part.

We soon reached Lexington. As we entered the city, the first prominent object which met our view was the monument of Henry Clay. This monument is one hundred and twenty-six feet high, including his statue, which is sixteen feet. How many hearts were filled with deep emotion, as they compared the situation of our beloved country in the days of this illustrious patriot, and its present condition. As we thought of him, whose eloquence so often thrilled the nation, and listened to the strains of martial music, and the tramp of thousands as they passed the "Home of Henry Clay," we could but weep. Many were the eyes that looked through the iron grates and beheld the marble coffin in which were deposited the last remains of this noble man.

One thing is unpleasant to our soldiers, and that is this: We are commanded by a Kentucky general who is for "the Union and the constitution as it was before the rebellion." We are not allowed to fight, but marched to death. Once we encamped within one mile of a foe whom we might easily have captured, but here we must lay until the enemy was clear from our grasp; then we must be marched twenty miles in seven hours, and when tired and thirsty we must be kept from water by the placing of guards with orders to shoot the man who comes to quench his thirst. One Ohio boy captured a seceder turkey; the general's aid informed him; his reply to the aid was, "I blame you for one thing, and that is because you did not shoot the offender." The same general placed a guard around the ruins of a rebel house which was burnt a year ago. For this last act he was reported to the Secretary of War for guarding rebel property.

The first of January is looked for with great interest. It seems but a mockery to pass through a rebel country as we have for more than a hundred miles, and leave so many rebels behind, and to be ordered to protect their property. Until we pursue a different policy, our efforts to quell the rebellion are vain. To this conclusion our President seems to have arrived at last, and may it come that we may make short work and return to our homes.

RED TAPE IN THE HOSPITALS.—There are thousands of soldiers languishing in our hospitals, who will never be able to serve in the army again, but for whom it is impossible to get a discharge, on account of the tedious formalities made necessary by the absurd rules of the medical department. Why should there not be examining surgeons for authorizing discharges, as well as for admission into the army? It is a subject well worthy the attention of the humane, and some way should be adopted to compel the attention of the government, which seems never to learn anything by experience; but must be worried and driven into the right course by persons outside of its influence. In regard to red tape in our hospitals, the Helena correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:

It is amazing to see the way that red tape again has in the army. Its rule seems to be more elastic in our hospitals than anywhere else. Last spring this army king seemed more debilitated in the western department—especially in the hospitals. It was no trouble to procure a furlough for our sick; but now it is quite different, and in a great many instances our poor sick soldiers, whose recovery for months seems almost impossible, linger in the poorly furnished hospitals until life is ebbet out. Even after the papers are started they have to go through the hands of almost every officer, from regimental surgeon up to chief commander. In the hands of each one they always meet with delay, and often, before they are returned from whence they started the poor victim, whose heart they were intended to make glad, has slept that sleep that knows no waking. Again it seems that many ought to be discharged from the service whom we met. What possible use is there in keeping so many men in the hospitals, when it will be almost certain death, and who promise but little service in the future to the army—when if they were discharged and sent home, their recovery would be far more probable. Such is the manner in which affairs are conducted in this department. And it seems that the Federal army has been governed by two fluctuating extremes ever since this unhappy struggle broke out. Strange indeed it is that we can never learn anything by experience.

A number of citizens of Kentucky, who gave aid and comfort to the rebels while they had possession of Kentucky, passed through Covington recently on their way to Vicksburg, Miss., they having been ordered to emigrate to Dixie or go to Camp Chase. The clergymen of Brantford, C. W., have signed and published a document calling the attention of their congregations to the impropriety of having funerals on Sunday, and agreeing not to attend them except in a case of absolute necessity.

THE SENATE.

The senators from the even numbered districts in the state were elected last year. We append a list of the senators holding over, together with such as have been elected the present year. Democrats in italics, republicans in Roman, Union men marked thus: *

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. John E. Thomas. | 2. Edward Hicks. |
| 3. J. R. Egan. | 4. W. C. Thorpe. |
| 5. Wm. K. Wilson. | 6. Edward Koch. |
| 7. D. B. Morris. | 8. J. A. Thorpe. |
| 9. A. M. Kimball. | 10. George C. Pratt. |
| 11. Willard H. Chandler. | 12. Wynnan Spooner. |
| 12. N. L. Smith. | 13. S. S. Willardson. |
| 13. Wm. A. Lawrence. | 14. J. C. Young. |
| 14. J. C. Young. | 15. J. C. Young. |
| 15. J. C. Young. | 16. J. C. Young. |
| 16. J. C. Young. | 17. J. C. Young. |
| 17. J. C. Young. | 18. J. C. Young. |
| 18. J. C. Young. | 19. J. C. Young. |
| 19. J. C. Young. | 20. J. C. Young. |
| 20. J. C. Young. | 21. J. C. Young. |
| 21. J. C. Young. | 22. J. C. Young. |
| 22. J. C. Young. | 23. J. C. Young. |
| 23. J. C. Young. | 24. J. C. Young. |
| 24. J. C. Young. | 25. J. C. Young. |
| 25. J. C. Young. | 26. J. C. Young. |
| 26. J. C. Young. | 27. J. C. Young. |
| 27. J. C. Young. | 28. J. C. Young. |
| 28. J. C. Young. | 29. J. C. Young. |
| 29. J. C. Young. | 30. J. C. Young. |
| 30. J. C. Young. | 31. J. C. Young. |
| 31. J. C. Young. | 32. J. C. Young. |

ASSEMBLY.

Adams.—O. B. Lapham. Ashland, Burnett, &c.—H. D. Barron. Brown.—Fred S. Ellis. Calumet.—James Robinson. Columbia.—John Q. Adams, A. J. Turner, Yates Ashley. Crawford.—James Fisher. Dane.—O. B. Read, W. H. Miller, Geo. Wright, A. S. Sanborn, George Hoyer. Dodge.—A. F. Birch, O. F. Jones, F. Wagner, J. F. McCollum, Oliver Ashley. Door, Oconto and Shawanaw.—Geo. C. Ginty. Eau Claire, Chippewa and Dunn.—Fond du Lac.—Wm. Starr, E. H. Gallagher, F. M. Wheeler, Samuel O'Hara, E. Foster. Grant.—W. W. Field, J. Allen Barber, Robert Glenn, J. F. Chapman. Green.—Walter S. Wescott, Ezra Westcott. Green Lake.—Frank Goss. Iowa.—J. H. Vivian, David McFarland. Jackson and Clark.—G. C. Pope. Jefferson.—N. S. Green, J. M. Bingham, L. B. Caswell, Emil Kolbe, Juneau.—J. B. Fraxell. Kenosha.—B. T. Hatch. Kewaunee.—Mathias Simon. La Crosse.—M. Phillips. Lafayette.—T. Pullen, Joseph White. Manitowish.—James Cahill, E. K. Rand, J. B. Guthrie (ind.). Marathon and Wood.—L. F. Powers. Marquette.—H. S. Thomas. Milwaukee.—Geo. Albert, J. R. Sharpstein, John W. Euston, Adam Purrier, P. V. Deuster, John Hanrahan, E. Collins, John Bentley. Monroe.—W. W. Jackson. Oconto.—Robert Power. Outagamie.—Byron Douglas. Pierce and St. Croix.—O. B. Cox. Portage.—Rudius.—Horatio T. Taylor, O. C. Monroe, H. L. Gilmore. Richland.—John Walworth. Rock.—Allen C. Bates, Jonathan Cory, Joseph Spaulding, Jacob Fowle, C. M. Treat, D. Alcott. Sauk.—A. Wilcox, A. W. Starks. Sheboygan.—Charles Rogers, B. Dockstader, Carl Ziller. Trempealeau, Pepin and Buffalo.—A. W. Newman. Vernon.—Walworth.—C. H. Sturtevant, G. H. Foster, P. H. Hill, Samuel Pratt. Washington.—W. H. Debrand, Adam Schult, Martin Schuttler. Waukesha.—D. H. Richardson, N. Burroughs. Waupaca.—A. K. Oshorn. Washburn.—Wm. C. Webb. Winnebago.—W. E. Hanson, E. F. Davis, M. Hogan.

The returns for senators are complete.

Republicans, 18—democrats, 16. The Assembly stands, so far as heard from, 61 republicans, 37 democrats and 1 Union. The assembly consists of 100 members.

VOTE OF THE THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Six companies in the 30th regiment are reported to have given Hanchett 233 and Stoddard 112 votes for congress.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—A special dispatch to the Madison Patriot, dated St. Louis, 7th, says that 300 votes were given in the 11th regiment for congressman, of which Sloan has a majority of 30.

COL. GUPPY'S REGIMENT.—The Madison Journal has received the returns from Col. Guppy's regiment, the 23d. Guppy has 228 and Sloan 169 votes; Guppy's majority, 69. Cobb has 159 and Simpson 25; Cobb's majority, 134. Bragg has 9 votes, Eldredge none.

Col. Guppy does not seem to have received enough votes in the 23d to elect him.

CONNECTION.—Two weeks since we announced the marriage of Mr. Chester Cady of Beloit to Miss Sophronia Blake of Evansville. We are informed by both these persons that the announcement was false. We received the notice in a letter from Evansville, purporting to be sent by the officiating clergyman, and had no suspicion that a forgery was palmed upon us. The author of the dirty trick ought to despise himself sufficiently to leave the presence of a respectable community.

THE DRAFT IN MILWAUKEE.—The following is the apportionment of the quota of 727 among the several wards and towns of the county, the draft commencing to-day:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Milwaukee, First Ward,.....47 | Fourth Ward,.....28 |
| Fifth Ward,.....28 | Sixth Ward,.....61 |
| Eighth Ward,.....68 | Ninth Ward,.....83 |
| Milwaukee, Town of,.....108 | Oak Creek,.....39 |
| Wauwatosa,.....28 | Franklin,.....55 |
| Granville,.....77 | Greenfield,.....55 |
| Lake,.....18 | |

HOW CHICAGO WAS NAMED.—The Rev. Louis Lafitche, a good Cree scholar, in a list of Indian names, with definitions, in the *Rapport sur les Missions*, for April, 1857, Quebec, says: "Chicago, at the *skunk* (Cree), from *Chikak*, *skunk*, which make *Shikakos* in the locative case."—Notes and Queries for November.

MINNESOTA ALL RIGHT!—The Madison Journal of Saturday evening says—"We learn from a gentleman from Minnesota who reached this city to-day, that there is no doubt of the election of both republican congressmen, and a republican legislature, which will ensure the election of some republican—probably Ramsey—to the United States senate, in place of Rice. 'Tis well.'"

DELAWARE.—The official vote of Delaware shows that Cannon (union) is elected governor by 111 majority. Temple (dem.) is elected to congress by 28 majority. Two-thirds of the legislature is democratic.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Once to Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. The Herald's dispatch says, Burnside is appointed in the place of McClellan. Hooker takes Burnside's position. Gen. McClellan's removal caused great excitement here to-night. There are reports that McClellan passed through here to-day for Trenton.

By order of Gen. Burnside, a salute of 100 guns will be fired in honor of the appointment of Burnside to the command of the army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Gen. Lee is said to have crossed the Rappahannock with his whole force, and to have arrived at Richmond a fortnight ago.

The rebel preparations for retreat had been going on for two months. All their plans are known to be matured for winter quarters at Richmond. We hold Warrenton Junction, whence the rebels fell back yesterday.

The snow storm will delay military operations in Virginia two or three days. The President notifies all who call on him that he will not modify or withdraw the emancipation proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

A special to the New York Sunday Mercury says the cabinet crisis is impending. It is reported that Seward, Smith, Blair and Bates will retire. Their places will be filled by Fessenden, Collax, Winter Davis, and some other western republicans, perhaps Foster.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

The Monitor left the navy yard last evening and went down the river to the Potomac. Hunter returns in a few days to take command of the department of the south.

Cairo, Nov. 9.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 7th says a large federal army passed south of Grand Junction on Tuesday, 4th inst. It further learns from a gentleman who lives in De Soto county, Mississippi, that for 20 miles out on the Pigeon Roost road rebel cavalry have suddenly disappeared. The same gentleman says that for several days past the confederates at Holly Springs had been moving back all their provisions, stores, &c., and that this was understood to be preparatory to evacuating the place. It is highly probable that the rebels have evacuated Holly Springs, and we are expecting the announcement that our forces occupy it.

On Wednesday an expedition left Helena for Cotton Plant where it was understood a rebel force of 2,500 had gathered. They took five days' rations. Nothing has yet been heard from them. A force of cavalry had also crossed into Mississippi from Helena to punish rebel bands who had recently given great annoyance by firing on federal pickets. An impending procession, composed of marines and navy officers, followed the remains of Capt. Blodgett to the cars to-day. They will be sent to Beloit, Wis., for interment.

St. Louis, Nov. 8.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—General Schofield's army has returned to Springfield, and is going into winter quarters. Schofield was there yesterday.

There are 1,000 prisoners confined in Gratiot street prison. The telegraphic reports from Washington concerning General Curtis' removal, are supposed to refer to certain cotton speculations by members of the general's family at Helena, about which the city has been full of rumors for weeks, and to his failure to take Little Rock, instead of marching to Helena, as requested by his junior officers.

St. Louis, Nov. 8.

The indications are that the emancipationists have a majority in the next legislature. The returns from the interior are unexpectedly gratifying.

McClurg, emancipationist, is probably elected to congress from the Jefferson City district.

We carry Grundy, Phelps, Pulsat, Crawford, Greene, Mercer, Buchanan, Warren, Gasconade, Oange, Franklin, Lewis, Adams, Marion, Henry, Benton and Johnson counties, on the legislative ticket, and elect emancipation county officers in most of them. Forty-two emancipationists are elected to the assembly, and about 35 counties not yet heard from.

Boyd is ahead of Phelps in two counties of the southwest. The congressman elected are Blair (or Knox) Blow, Scott, Vee, Noell, Rollins, King, McClurg, Boyd, Loan and Hall. Hall's election is not certain, though the chances are in his favor.

Many of the counties mentioned polled a full average vote, and no soldiers interfered with the voting.

SARAS, Va., 9 o'clock p. m.—The order relieving McClellan was received at headquarters at 11 o'clock last night. It was entirely unexpected, and every one was taken by surprise.

On receipt the command was immediately turned over to Burnside. McClellan and staff leave to-morrow for Trenton, New Jersey, where he was ordered to report.

His last official act was issuing an order to his soldiers, informing them in a few words of the change, and taking leave. There is no other news worthy of mention except that the army is in motion.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.

The removal of McClellan caused great excitement here. Among rumors of the cause is one that some instructions from the general-in-chief were not followed, and Lee escaped in consequence. Forney's Press says that it was a purely military act, and the result of a military consultation and discussion. Although recommended to the President, and approved by him some time ago, it was only finally resolved upon after a change became inevitable. No act of the present administration has been a subject of greater deliberation.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

HIS RECEPTION AND ESCORT. Major General Fremont arrived in this city last evening at 9:30 from St. Louis, by the Chicago and St. Louis railroad. An hour before the arrival of the train, the capacious depot grounds were densely packed with people, as well as the roofs of buildings, windows, balconies and every "coign of vantage" where they could catch a glimpse of the General. The train arrived promptly at 10 o'clock, and was received with hearty cheers from a large proportion of the assembly. The large crowd of persons, who were especially enthusiastic. The general stepped from the cars into a baggage car, and followed by an immense crowd of people, was escorted to the Tremont House, where he had engaged rooms. The band played several patriotic airs in a spirited style, after which three cheers were given for Fremont, accompanied by loud calls, which brought him out upon the Dearborn street balcony, from which he addressed the crowd, which by this time had swollen to immense proportions, as follows:

GEN. FREMONT'S REMARKS.

My friends of the city of Chicago: I thank you heartily for the very unexpected pleasure of this meeting with you to-night. And now I am going to presume upon your kindly disposition by asking your indulgence for not speaking to-night. I am not very well, and am not in very good condition for speaking; but I am cheered by the presence of this vast throng, and grateful for so significant an expression of your good feelings. I am deeply sensible of your kindness.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

The Tribune prints the report of the Harper's Ferry military commission, and gives the following synopsis of the facts elicited, editorially. The material facts are as follows: Col. Miles was in command at Harper's Ferry. General White was present from Sept. 12th till the surrender, but did not assume command. Col. Ford took command of Maryland Heights, Sept. 6th. General McClellan left Washington for Rockville, Sept. 7th, most of his forces having preceded him. The enemy attacked Maryland Heights on the morning of Sept.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9. A long letter from General Halleck to Secretary Stanton, in reference to the want of supplies, &c., for the army shows that nearly all the requisitions had been answered by the quartermaster's department, but delays in transportation prevented their arrival at the army depots. A dispatch from McClellan to Major General Halleck, dated from blame, and says: "The idea I have tried to convey was that certain portions of the command were without clothes, and the army could not move till clothed."

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

The Tribune prints the report of the Harper's Ferry military commission, and gives the following synopsis of the facts elicited, editorially. The material facts are as follows: Col. Miles was in command at Harper's Ferry. General White was present from Sept. 12th till the surrender, but did not assume command. Col. Ford took command of Maryland Heights, Sept. 6th. General McClellan left Washington for Rockville, Sept. 7th, most of his forces having preceded him. The enemy attacked Maryland Heights on the morning of Sept.

13th. The 126th New York broke and fled disgracefully, and the breastworks on the hill was lost.

Col. Miles was on Maryland Heights that evening for some hours, consulting with Gen. Ford. He left between 11 and 12 o'clock, without directly ordering Col. Ford to evacuate the heights, but with instructions to spike his guns if compelled to abandon. About 2 o'clock Col. Ford abandoned the heights. The enemy did not occupy them, and the next day Col. DeUssay sent over four companies who brought away four guns and a wagon load of ammunition. After the evacuation of Maryland Heights, Col. Miles sent word to McClellan, then at Frederick City, that unless reinforced he could not hold out 48 hours. McClellan, therefore, dispatched a messenger to Gen. Franklin, who was engaged with the enemy at Crumpton's Gap, wholly unprepared for the needed assistance, or to give it in time. McClellan appears to have made no other effort to relieve the place. The enemy attacked Harper's Ferry on the morning of the 15th, and at 8 a. m. the surrender was agreed upon. Col. Miles representing to the brigade commanders whom he consulted, that his ammunition was nearly exhausted, and they concurring in his discretion to surrender. The commission acquit Gen. White, DeUssay and Col. Trimble of all blame for the surrender, and praise the capacity of the former. They find that Col. Ford was given by Col. Miles discretionary power to abandon Maryland Heights, but that the exercise of this discretion was precluded by the fact that he conducted the defense with no ability, and that his exhibition of lack of capacity disqualified him for command. Col. Miles is convicted of incapacity and criminal neglect, especially in neglecting to fortify and hold Maryland Heights, the key of the position, and the evidence stated in the report concerning his course with the rebels is such as to raise the strongest suspicion of treachery. Also, Gen. Wool is gravely censured for placing so incapable an officer as Col. Miles in command.

Concerning McClellan, the evidence adduced in the reports, and the opinion expressed by the commission are most direct and damaging. "The General-in-chief testifies that General McClellan, after receiving orders to drive the enemy from Maryland, marched on an average only six miles a day in pursuit, and that in his opinion he both could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry. In this opinion the commission fully concurs.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.

No assault on Nashville up to Friday evening. Nothing heard of Gen. Polk. Wednesday night pickets on the Murfreesboro, McMinnville and Franklin pickets commenced skirmishing. Eight hundred of Stokes' cavalry charged upon Stokes' cavalry and drove them within five miles of Franklin, when, meanwhile, a rebel force, supposed to be Morgan's, made a dash on the new railroad bridge north of Nashville, but were repulsed by the federal cavalry. In the various skirmishes one was killed, thirteen wounded and three missing. McClellan's advance reached Nashville on the afternoon of the 6th. It is reported that the rebels evacuated Murfreesboro and McMinnville, and had gone to Chattanooga.

Gen. Jos. Johnson has arrived at Chattanooga, and is in command of the department of Tennessee and Alabama. Deserters from the rebel army say Bragg was obliged to destroy most of the property captured by his forces in Kentucky to prevent its falling into Buell's hands.

St. Paul, Nov. 8.

Over 300 Indians have been convicted by the military commission at Lower Sioux Agency, as participants in the late horrible massacres, and condemned to be hung. Whether they live or die rests with the authorities at Washington. The people of Minnesota, to a man, are in favor of their immediate execution.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

A dispatch to the Herald from the army of the Potomac says the enemy has retreated to Gordonsville, and will be ready there to give us battle.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Gold 133; closed at 132 1/2. Flour mustered, and 54 1/2 to 55 1/2, 55 1/2 to 56 1/2 for super western; 52 1/2 to 53 1/2 for medium and unsettled—11 1/2 to 12 1/2 for Chicago spring; 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 for Milwaukee club; 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 for amber Iowa; 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 for winter red west ern.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

The Herald has a rumor that Secretaries Seward and Blair are opposed to McClellan's removal; also that Gen. Hunter is appointed to command an important military expedition now preparing, the destination of which is a secret.

Gen. Hooker took the field to-day, as second in command to Burnside. Advances from Signal's headquarters state that the rebel Gen. Hill's forces are at Front Royal, moving up the valley. A portion of White's rebel cavalry have been captured at Aldie by the cavalry of Gen. Stahl.

General Bayard's cavalry captured Lieut. Col. Blount, of Longstreet's staff, beyond Warrenton, Friday evening. The 8th Illinois and 8th New York cavalry entered Culpepper Friday, capturing two pieces of artillery and several prisoners. The rebels retreated towards Gordonsville, followed by our cavalry. Our forces are pushing on with the greatest rapidity. A general engagement it is said cannot long be delayed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

The Tribune's dispatch says Lee arrived at Richmond a fortnight ago, and his whole army about the same time crossed the Rappahannock.

The French minister declares there is not a word of truth in the report that dispatches of a threatening nature have been submitted by him to the state department.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

HIS RECEPTION AND ESCORT.

Major General Fremont arrived in this city last evening at 9:30 from St. Louis, by the Chicago and St. Louis railroad. An hour before the arrival of the train, the capacious depot grounds were densely packed with people, as well as the roofs of buildings, windows, balconies and every "coign of vantage" where they could catch a glimpse of the General. The train arrived promptly at 10 o'clock, and was received with hearty cheers from a large proportion of the assembly. The large crowd of persons, who were especially enthusiastic. The general stepped from the cars into a baggage car, and followed by an immense crowd of people, was escorted to the Tremont House, where he had engaged rooms. The band played several patriotic airs in a spirited style, after which three cheers were given for Fremont, accompanied by loud calls, which brought him out upon the Dearborn street balcony, from which he addressed the crowd, which by this time had swollen to immense proportions, as follows:

GEN. FREMONT'S REMARKS.

My friends of the city of Chicago: I thank you heartily for the very unexpected pleasure of this meeting with you to-night. And now I am going to presume upon your kindly disposition by asking your indulgence for not speaking to-night. I am not very well, and am not in very good condition for speaking; but I am cheered by the presence of this vast throng, and grateful for so significant an expression of your good feelings. I am deeply sensible of your kindness.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

The Tribune prints the report of the Harper's Ferry military commission, and gives the following synopsis of the facts elicited, editorially. The material facts are as follows: Col. Miles was in command at Harper's Ferry. General White was present from Sept. 12th till the surrender, but did not assume command. Col. Ford took command of Maryland Heights, Sept. 6th. General McClellan left Washington for Rockville, Sept. 7th, most of his forces having preceded him. The enemy attacked Maryland Heights on the morning of Sept.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9. A long letter from General Halleck to Secretary Stanton, in reference to the want of supplies, &c., for the army shows that nearly all the requisitions had been answered by the quartermaster's department, but delays in transportation prevented their

AND Liverpool,
not Britain and the
Londonderry, the

MAIL
COMPANY'S
steamers, in con

RAILWAY
to and Canada

McMaster,
Orange,
Baltimore,
Capt. Boland,
Alton,
Graham,
(New),
(New),
comfortable sea passage.
The steamers will sail

GLASGOW or Liver-

\$91 and \$10
4
us, 186 and 21
June, 85 " 00

ing out passengers
to British and Ire-
land, at every
company's agents
at New York, or to
the Railways Office,
Chicago.

EDGES OFFER
nearly two miles in
erected across the
out of oil and a
of the caucasia and

of Canada,
side road, of nearly
under the same pro-
of Ill. and there is
of Chicago or the
road. Quickest and
from the west and
ports and freight
lands and the New

D LIVERPOOL,
considerably reduced
of United States
from Portland
during sum-
the year. For

WARRACK,
Lake St. Chicago,

Y COMPANY
T LINE
and Connecting
the
est.
the Roads
ning
corns of Lak
Bridge."
requested to call at
offices for bills of
ing, New York Otis
ing Julius B. plus,
agent, Europ
Chicagoan and
bern at, Chicago.
maritally
Great We term
exp-
despot, foot
expres, 3 day
Expres, 4 day
Expres, over-
Expres, 5 day

ment Hot, Chi-
 not.
 E. N. RIG-
 pt.
 Railroad Line,
 ation, Springfield,
 are also, direct con-
 ville and Quincy.
 go daily, as follows:
 4.15 A M
 8.00 P M
 twenty-four hours.
 M. A. CO., Supl.
 nt. feb24

re Sale.
 WYCKE COUNTY.
 Thomas Elliott and
 Jones, and James (J
 W), deceased, de-
 judgment of fore-
 close in the above
 cause, to wit: That
 the best bidder, at
 the sale of January 11,
 in and on,
 WHEN, 1892,
 the following de-

as distinguished as
four, in Coleman's
valley's addition to
a plot of said sub-
divided land.

P. PUTNAM,
attorney of Rock Co.,
w. plid3m

IN COUNTY
of said Wisconsin, do

judgment of the Cir-
cle in the above ca-
se, N. D. 1862, will
be substituted at public
sale the Circuit Court
for the county of Rock

CO., N. D. 1862,
day, the following
being in the town of
Rock, in the State of Wisconsin,
as the northwest
corner of section number
36, (and 37) north, of
range forty acres, or
may be sufficient to
cover said expenses
N. D. 1862.

P. PUTNAM,
attorney Wisconsin.

and Armstrong,
 defendant;
 required to answer
 which was filed in
 said court for Buck
 county, on the 14th
 day of which is here-
 copy of answer
 at their office in
 the service of this
 day of such service,
 complaint within the
 person will apply to
 in the complaint.
 a NICHOLS,
 Janeville, Wis.

COUNTY.
 and Heller,
 defendant;
 required to answer
 which was filed (re-
 day of September,
 county, a copy of
 and to serve a copy
 in the subscriber, at
 day after service
 after, and if you
 within the time afore-
 apply to the court

re, Rock Co., Wis.
 ROCK COUNTY.
 My filed, deceased.
 testament of said
 and the public
 stating that said
 day of September
 which he and his
 the executor
 to may be admitted
 ordered that said
 the title of the
 first Monday of the
 and that police there-
 after by publishing a
 respectively, one in
 writing, in the June
 paper published in
 the court,
 D. H. County Judge.
 ROCK COUNTY.
 Beneficial,
 Beneficial
 required to answer
 in objection, which
 of this court, in
 in Rock, and of which
 there is a copy
 is a subject

his action will take
of five thousand one
dollars, with interest
at per annum, from
and eight hundred
is action.
Judge of said court,
D 1868.
WINANS,
Jameville, Wis.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,
West Milwaukee Street,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

G. R. Curtis'
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY
K RUGGS on hand a full stock of all articles belonging to the General Drug Trade, and of the
Best Quality,
and always sold at the
LOWEST PRICES
Physicians are requested to examine quality and price.

Painting Materials,
a full assortment.
Dye Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil
best quality and low price.
BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CARBENE.
Kerosene and Fluid Lamps and Wicks.

BRUSHES AND COMBS
TOILET ARTICLES & FIXINGS.
Hate Oils and Pomades.
PORT MONIES, POCKET KNIVES, RING
JACKS, etc.
TOILET & COMMON SOAP, &c.,
all for sale
CHEAP FOR CASH.
marfawt
PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

PRINTING.
If you want to make every dollar count, get your
Printing done at the

DAILY GAZETTE
Job Office,
LAPPIN'S BLOCK,
UP STAIRS,
Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently
added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS,
FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA.

To their already very extensive assortment, which
makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West!

We have, constantly in running order,
TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES

Together with a
RUGGLES' JOBBER,

exclusively for
Cards, Circulars, Bill-Boards, &c.

The facilities of this establishment in the line of **FAST**
PRESSES cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the
general run of work turned out at this office will bear
comparison with anything done in this state. All
Printing will be done at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the
country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city
in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the
evening anything in the line of Ball Tickets, Cards,
Circulars, Handbills, &c., &c.

Test the Matter

At this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in
finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best
and cheapest of work at their very

Call and see Specimens, and get our
Prices.

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to
do promptly and at reasonable rates, the

VERY BEST OF PRINTING.

Consisting in part of
BOOKS, CATALOGUES, ADDRESSERS, HAND BILLS, PAMPHLETS, PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, BALL TICKETS, WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, NOTES OF HAND, RECEIPTS, BY-LAWS, POSTERS, BLANKS, LETTER HEADS, COUNTERFEITS, NOTICES, &c., &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have in our employment a foreman whose good
taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equalled
by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION
of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done
in the office, and if an error is committed by the office
it will be repaired without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our
Work and our Facilities for meeting it,
to the fullest confidence that they will be

REDUCTION
The Prices
SINGER & CO.'S
STANDARD MACHINES
Well known to be the best for
Manufacturing Purposes:
No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly
sold at \$90.
Reduced to \$70.
No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly
sold at \$100.
Reduced to \$70.
Singer's Letter A Machine,
the best machine in the world for Family
Use, and for the Office. Price, \$75.
It is made of the best materials, and is
strong, and beautifully ornamented.

LEATHER WORK,
In Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness
Making, etc., etc. They are of extra size, with an
arm long enough to take under it and stitch the largest
size of leather. The table under the machine is a
strong, and the machine will hold six times the usual
quantity of thread. The large machines work as fast
as small ones.

GENUINE ARTICLE.
In case of small purchases, the money may be sent in
postage stamps or bank notes.
We have a full stock of all the latest styles of
machines, and we are prepared to make to order any
machine that you may want. We are also prepared to
repair and overhaul all machines, and to supply all
the latest styles of needles, threads, and oil.

Local Agents Wanted.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
405 Broadway, New York.

Chicago Office, - 50 Clark Street.
Milwaukee Office, - 17 Newhall House.

LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.
Mr. C. G. GARDNER, Beloit.
Mrs. Wm. ANDER, Janesville.
See ad in this issue.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE
BUTTERS,

THE WORLD
to produce
THEIR EQUAL!

INCIDENT CONSUMPTION.

UNSURPASSED!

Test the Matter

At this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in
finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best
and cheapest of work at their very

Call and see Specimens, and get our
Prices.

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to
do promptly and at reasonable rates, the

VERY BEST OF PRINTING.

Consisting in part of
BOOKS, CATALOGUES, ADDRESSERS, HAND BILLS, PAMPHLETS, PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, BALL TICKETS, WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, NOTES OF HAND, RECEIPTS, BY-LAWS, POSTERS, BLANKS, LETTER HEADS, COUNTERFEITS, NOTICES, &c., &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have in our employment a foreman whose good
taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equalled
by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION
of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done
in the office, and if an error is committed by the office
it will be repaired without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our
Work and our Facilities for meeting it,
to the fullest confidence that they will be

REDUCTION
The Prices
SINGER & CO.'S
STANDARD MACHINES
Well known to be the best for
Manufacturing Purposes:
No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly
sold at \$90.
Reduced to \$70.
No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly
sold at \$100.
Reduced to \$70.
Singer's Letter A Machine,
the best machine in the world for Family
Use, and for the Office. Price, \$75.
It is made of the best materials, and is
strong, and beautifully ornamented.

LEATHER WORK,
In Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness
Making, etc., etc. They are of extra size, with an
arm long enough to take under it and stitch the largest
size of leather. The table under the machine is a
strong, and the machine will hold six times the usual
quantity of thread. The large machines work as fast
as small ones.

GENUINE ARTICLE.
In case of small purchases, the money may be sent in
postage stamps or bank notes.
We have a full stock of all the latest styles of
machines, and we are prepared to make to order any
machine that you may want. We are also prepared to
repair and overhaul all machines, and to supply all
the latest styles of needles, threads, and oil.

Local Agents Wanted.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
405 Broadway, New York.

Chicago Office, - 50 Clark Street.
Milwaukee Office, - 17 Newhall House.

LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.
Mr. C. G. GARDNER, Beloit.
Mrs. Wm. ANDER, Janesville.
See ad in this issue.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE
BUTTERS,

THE WORLD
to produce
THEIR EQUAL!

INCIDENT CONSUMPTION.

UNSURPASSED!

Test the Matter

Pease's Addition to Janesville.

Lot	Acres	Value	Owner
1	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
2	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
3	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
4	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
5	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
6	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
7	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
8	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
9	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
10	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
11	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
12	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
13	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
14	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
15	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
16	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
17	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
18	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
19	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
20	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
21	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
22	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
23	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
24	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
25	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
26	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
27	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
28	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
29	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
30	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
31	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
32	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
33	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
34	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
35	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
36	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
37	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
38	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
39	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
40	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
41	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
42	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
43	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
44	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
45	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
46	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
47	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
48	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
49	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
50	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
51	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
52	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
53	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
54	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
55	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
56	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
57	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
58	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
59	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
60	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
61	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
62	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
63	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
64	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
65	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
66	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
67	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
68	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
69	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
70	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
71	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
72	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
73	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
74	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
75	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
76	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
77	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
78	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
79	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
80	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
81	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
82	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
83	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
84	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
85	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
86	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
87	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
88	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
89	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
90	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
91	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
92	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
93	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
94	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
95	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
96	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
97	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
98	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
99	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease
100	1.00	100.00	J. P. Pease

76	Unknown	28	188	J Day	121	3 25	
		27	188	do	122	2 05	
	do	28	188	Unknown	123	2 05	
	do	29	189	do	124	2 05	
	do	30	172	do	125	2 05	
43	do	34	167	do	126	2 05	
	do	35	189	do	127	2 05	
02	do	41	217	do	128	2 05	
Palmer & Sutherland's Addition							
				H S Fheon	2	1 7 45	W A Barst
				Rachael Wood-			
				worth w h t a	9	1 10 97	C O Chene
				A K Allen	2	0 6 01	
				O P Robison	7	9 65	D M Whitte
				Anna Niel	6	0 11 78	W McIlfer
				do	9	9 74	Anson Ro